

# TANZANIA

## Data Strategy and Capacity Building

Data Scoping Meeting

October 27, 2016

Protea Hotel, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

*So far, data limitations have hindered the attempt to accurately track the contribution of philanthropy in development processes in Tanzania*  
—Tanzania National Philanthropy Forum (2015).





# Overview

Tanzania has seen significant improvements to its national development data infrastructure in recent years. In February 2016 the country adopted an Open Data Policy aimed at increasing access to government data and promoting increased transparency and partnerships for social and economic development. Key government data has been made available for use by civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media through an open data portal. Additionally, the 2016-2021 National Development Plan includes among its key objectives the need to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets into its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

However, existing data initiatives are largely government driven and do not take into account data from or about civil society actors. In particular, Tanzania lacks a dedicated platform and framework for collecting, sharing and analyzing data on philanthropy. In September 2015, inspired by similar initiatives in other East African Countries, the Foundation for Civil Society partnered with the East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG) to form the Tanzania National Philanthropy Forum (TPF). The launch of the TPF marks an opportunity for the philanthropy community in Tanzania to come together and strengthen its voice and influence in national development processes.

The TPF has identified the following as its core objectives:

- ◆ Consolidate and strengthen the voice of philanthropy in national development.
- ◆ Provide a platform for knowledge sharing and join learning for philanthropy organizations, particularly foundations and trusts.
- ◆ Strengthen philanthropy collaboration and innovation at the national level.
- ◆ Increase awareness of the value and contribution of philanthropy to national development in Tanzania by providing reliable philanthropy data.

Building on the TPF's work on enhancing philanthropy data in Tanzania, the EAAG, the Foundation for Civil Society, and Foundation Center, in partnership with TPF hosted a Data Scoping Meeting on the 27th of October 2016. The objective of the meeting was to explore how the philanthropy sector in Tanzania can work collectively to strengthen data collection, sharing and management, in order to enhance the sector's visibility, coordination, and influence on national development policy. The meeting brought together representatives from 12 local philanthropy organizations.

As reflected in the agenda, the specific objectives of the Data Scoping Meeting were to:

1. Understand the value and opportunities for advancing the philanthropy data agenda in Tanzania.
2. Establish common Principles for Collaborative Data and Knowledge Management.
3. Identify key Data and Knowledge Challenges and Needs.
4. Explore existing Technologies for Collecting and Sharing Data and Knowledge.
5. Set Local Data and Knowledge Goals.

This report summarizes the outcomes of the Data Scoping Meeting, including highlights from the discussions and key recommendations.

## Setting the Scene

Tanzania has a long-standing tradition of philanthropic giving that is influenced by both traditional concepts and global trends in philanthropy. At the core of Tanzanian philanthropic tradition is the Ujamaa ideology, in which identity and self-reliance is developed through and with the community. With the decline of official development aid, the growth of the professional middle class, and the emergence of socially conscious high net worth individuals, Tanzania has experienced a rise in structured forms of philanthropy. These include grantmaking foundations established by wealthy individuals, a strong community of youth philanthropists, a rise in corporate giving, and the proliferation of community philanthropy organizations.<sup>1</sup>

Acknowledging the significance of these emerging forms of philanthropy, including their contribution to national development, the TPF aims to strengthen the voice and influence of the sector. By targeting corporations, foundations, grantmakers, individuals, NGOs, CBOs, international organizations and other key stakeholders the forum has spearheaded inclusive dialogue and collaboration on philanthropy in Tanzania. In addition to providing strategic leadership, the TPF has begun to identify and address the key capacity and data needs of the sector.

*“A key area of focus identified for the Tanzania National Philanthropy Forum is consolidating and developing reliable philanthropy data in Tanzania.”*

—Tanzania National Philanthropy Forum Report (2015)

In April 2016 the Foundation for Civil Society in collaboration with the EAAG organized a workshop on ‘**Mobilizing Private Local Resources for Development**’. The purpose of the workshop was to improve the capacity of philanthropic organizations in resource mobilization and to explore innovative ways of mobilizing local resources for sustainable social programs.

In recognizing the need for reliable data on local philanthropy, the forum conducted an online **mapping of philanthropy in Tanzania** as a first step toward identifying philanthropic institutions, actors, and areas of focus. The mapping found that most organizations are registered as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). NGOs are also the main recipients of funding alongside Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and individuals, while the main sources of funding are foundations, trusts, individuals and international organizations. Among the key issue areas receiving funding are women's empowerment, education, and human rights and advocacy. The mapping provided an opportunity for the forum to think broadly and more strategically about the next steps toward on a comprehensive plan for collecting and managing philanthropy data. Currently, there is no reliable data available on the contribution of philanthropy to the national development plans and the forum seeks to provide leadership in developing a collective approach to philanthropy data management in Tanzania.

## Findings from Pre-meeting Survey on Current Data Practices

At the beginning of the Data Scoping Meeting, results were presented from a pre-meeting survey that sought views on the data-related experiences, context, and needs of participating organizations in order to set the stage for the day's discussions. Survey responses were received from 7 respondents prior to the meeting. Among the key findings:

- 6 of 7 are willing to share lessons learned with peers
- 6 of 7 assess the impact of their programs
- 6 of 7 use indicators to track their impact
- 5 of 7 have a monitoring and evaluation strategy
- 4 of 7 use comparative information about the work of other organizations
- 3 of 7 have a monitoring and evaluation strategy
- 3 of 7 have access to the information they need to achieve their goals

The findings from the survey indicate that the participating organizations give high priority to data, learning and evaluation. This is indicated by the fact that 6 out of 7 respondents assess impact and use indicators, while 5 of 7 have an M&E strategy.

6 of the 7 respondents also said they are willing to share lessons learned with their peers while 4 of 7 already use comparative information about the work of other organizations, suggesting that organizations are motivated to learn from each other but perhaps also indicating a need for processes and systems to facilitate joint learning.

When asked about the most pressing data-related challenges facing their organizations, the most frequently mentioned were issues related to data application, sharing, technology, access, and comparability, highlighting the need for developing a deliberate and specific strategy for data collection and management that meets the needs of the philanthropy sector in Tanzania.

<sup>1</sup> The East Africa Association of Grantmakers and the Foundation for Civil Society, “Tanzania National Philanthropy Forum Report”, (2015), p. 5

# Principles and Values for Collaborative Data and Knowledge Management

In a facilitated plenary discussion, participants proposed principles to guide philanthropic data collection and management in Tanzania. The principles provide a foundation for building trust and confidence among and between data sharing partners by prioritizing values that assure respect, transparency, objectivity and relevance of collective data collection processes. They serve as a starting point for the development of a collective strategy that addresses the data challenges and needs experienced by philanthropy organizations in Tanzania. Participants identified the following principles and values:

- ◆ **Data quality:** Joint guidelines on research methodology and clearly defined standards for data collection, management and analysis must be established to ensure credibility and reliability.
- ◆ **Standardization:** Standardized tools for data collection must be developed to ensure that data is comparable and applicable.
- ◆ **Timeliness and Frequency:** To ensure continuity and consistency a set timeframe for collecting and sharing data should be determined.
- ◆ **Confidentiality and trust:** Conditions for data sharing and access should be defined to establish a common understanding of what is confidential, what isn't, and how data will be used.
- ◆ **Accountability and Integrity:** A mechanism should be put in place for reporting concerns about data quality and unethical use of data.
- ◆ **Transparency:** Clear and accurate information about the data process, including collection methods, analysis tools and technologies, must be made available to allow users to determine the reliability of data.
- ◆ **Clearly defined roles and responsibilities:** Clearly defined roles and responsibilities should be agreed on among partners and a lead agency should be designated to facilitate and guide the data process in Tanzania.
- ◆ **Coordination:** Efforts should be made to integrate the philanthropy data process into national data collection systems.
- ◆ **Participation and Ownership:** Key stakeholders and beneficiaries of philanthropy data should be included, afforded appropriate ownership, and provided with the necessary capacity building to participate in the data process on equal terms.

- ◆ **Clear Value Proposition:** In deciding which data to collect, the impact of past data collected should be evaluated and the objective should be to only collect data when it's clear what the data will be used for.
- ◆ **Cultural Appropriateness:** The data process must respect and appreciate the local context by ensuring culturally sensitive data collection and reporting methods and by translating guidelines, publications and data portals into local languages, e.g. Swahili.

## Competing Principles

In some cases, different principles may conflict with each other. In such cases, stakeholders should establish guidelines to decide which principle applies over the other.

*“The data process must respect and appreciate the local context by ensuring culturally sensitive collection and reporting methods.”*

## Data Knowledge Challenges and Needs

There was consensus among participants that quality data management has the potential to strengthen the local philanthropy sector. Building on the principles and values outlined above, the group collectively identified specific data challenges and needs that must be addressed for the sector to move toward a joint data and capacity building strategy. The participants began by discussing needs and challenges in a series of exercises before ranking each of them by level of priority. The key priorities identified through this process will serve as a roadmap for developing a data and capacity building strategy for the philanthropy sector in Tanzania.

## CHALLENGES

Participants identified the following data challenges:

- ◆ **Poor Data Quality:** Available data is not reliable and is poor in quality due to the lack of methodological practices that assure validity and comparability.
- ◆ **Capacity Constraints:** Organizations experience a shortage and high turnover rate of personnel with skills in data application, analysis and visualization.
- ◆ **Technological Constraints:** Organizations lack access to high quality technological tools for data creation, collection, analysis and visualization.



- ◆ **Financial Resource Constraints and Costs:** While the cost of collecting and analyzing quality data is high, organizations report a lack of dedicated investment in data related activities and capacity building.
- ◆ **Mistrust and Fragmentation:** The sector lacks a culture for data sharing due to mistrust and competition among organizations, which in turn means that most organizations have their own research agendas and approaches and don't adhere to a shared standard for data collection.

## NEEDS

Participants identified the following as key data needs to be addressed:

- ◆ **Capacity Building:** To ensure that foundations and trusts have the necessary skills to implement the data strategy, training in research methodology and data creation and collection, analysis, reporting, visualization and application are needed in addition to support for design and harmonization of M&E frameworks.
- ◆ **Data Collection and Research Methodology:** Higher priority should be given to the development of data collection processes and approaches, and to research methodology to ensure data is relevant, robust, reliable, and based on context specific realities. This requires dedicated effort and funds for building the methodological and research skills of staff and providing appropriate tools and technologies.
- ◆ **Documenting and Packaging Data:** Greater focus should be given to documenting the data process by making sure that the methodology for data creation, collection, processing and analysis is determined and clearly articulated from the outset and can be referred back to when defending findings, while also being adaptable based on realities on the ground. Data and research findings also need to be presented and packaged in the most appropriate way and tailored to specific user and audience groups.
- ◆ **Shared Standards:** Common data standards are needed, including a guideline for research proposals and submission mechanisms, to harmonize data collection and management practices.
- ◆ **Tools and Technology:** Technology for collecting and sharing data on philanthropy in Tanzania is needed, including a centralized data bank, to improve access to, standardization, and comparability of data.
- ◆ **Raising Awareness:** Awareness raising on the value of philanthropy data is needed to enhance a culture of knowledge management and data sharing among stakeholders.

## Linking Global and Local Knowledge Initiatives

A key component to advancing the philanthropy data agenda in Tanzania is tying it to existing data initiatives at the regional and global levels. These initiatives can serve as frameworks and tools to guide the process at the national level and as important forums to raise awareness about local philanthropy's contributions to global development. The group discussed the following key initiatives:

*“Tanzanian foundations are allowed to get tax credit for their contributions, but awareness is very low.”*

—Tanzania Data Scoping Meeting Attendee

- ◆ The **Global Philanthropy Data Charter**, developed by the Worldwide Initiative for Grantmaker Support (WINGS), is a framework to guide organizations in the sector to help them to improve philanthropy data, while acknowledging the diversity of context, culture, and legal frameworks within which these organizations operate. In particular it includes a set of operating principles for collecting, managing, and providing access to data. The Data Charter was developed collectively through a series of global consultations and is continuously refined and updated. For more information visit [philanthropydata.wingsweb.org](http://philanthropydata.wingsweb.org).

### Data Can Be a Catalyst for Change Across Issue Areas

The 2014 Giving Report highlights key challenges and opportunities for advancing philanthropy in Tanzania. During the Data Scoping Meeting the group discussed how better access to and application of data can address each of the challenges and enhance opportunities identified in the giving report:

- ◆ **Limited funding:** Impact and context data can build a case for resource mobilization and help to justify planning and program strategies.
- ◆ **Poor collaboration among stakeholders:** Putting in place systems and processes for generating and sharing quality data among stakeholders can reduce duplication of effort and provide opportunities for collaboration through learning from success of other organizations, engaging in thematic dialogues, and identifying complimentary ways of working.
- ◆ **Lack of accountability:** Data generated in and by communities are crucial in identifying development priorities and driving decisions about how to address them.

- ◆ The **SDG Philanthropy Platform** aims to foster partnerships among philanthropy, governments and multilateral organizations to facilitate a more enabling environment for the sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. For more information visit [sdgfunders.org/about](http://sdgfunders.org/about).
- ◆ The **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data** works to build an enabling environment for harnessing the data revolution for sustainable development by supporting countries to develop data roadmaps, mobilizing collective global action on data and developing global data principles and protocols. For more information visit [data4sdgs.org](http://data4sdgs.org).
- ◆ National Statistical Bureaus, such as **Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)**, are the main keepers of data in country. It is crucial for philanthropy to engage with statistical bureaus and make sure their contributions and activities are linked to national data frameworks to ensure a complete picture of development financing and programs in Tanzania. For more information visit [ubos.org](http://ubos.org).

## Leveraging Technologies for Collecting and Sharing Data

Uganda's work toward a collective data system for philanthropy can draw lessons and inspirations from existing data platforms and tools. Examples that were discussed during the Data Scoping Meeting include:

- ◆ **Example 1:** An online, interactive **map created by the Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)** provides information on development projects by issue and geographic area. For more information visit [kcdf.or.ke/index.php/grants-map](http://kcdf.or.ke/index.php/grants-map).
- ◆ **Example 2:** The mobile-based platform **Wajibika** utilizes citizen-generated data to evaluate the impact of development programs across sectors. Using an SMS platform, citizens, journalists, and development actors share their experiences in interacting with various development organizations. Data generated, both quantitative and qualitative, provides donors and other stakeholders with information to inform decision-making.
- ◆ **Example 3:** An online, interactive **map created by Asociacion de Fundaciones Empresariales (AFE)** in Colombia shows AFE's member foundations and their projects by geographic location. For more information visit [afecolombia.org/en-us/Foundation](http://afecolombia.org/en-us/Foundation).
- ◆ **Example 4: Foundation Maps** is a robust data visualization tool developed by Foundation Center that allows users to see who is funding what and where around the world. With millions of grants from 2006

to the present, innovative ways to visualize funding data, and the flexibility and precision to tailor inquiries, Foundation Maps helps funders and nonprofits access the knowledge they need to make strategic decisions and strengthen their impact. For more information visit [maps.foundationcenter.org/home.php](http://maps.foundationcenter.org/home.php).

- ◆ **Example 5: SDGFunders.org** is a key element of the SDG Philanthropy Platform. It presents aggregate data on foundation funding to the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. The portal illustrates the fact that, perhaps without realizing it, global philanthropy has already been working towards the MDGs and the SDGs. It makes data on SDG-related philanthropic investments more accessible, including investments by goal, region, country and population group, and allows for comparison to official development assistance. The site is also a knowledge center on partnerships, relevant events, stories and research related to philanthropy and the SDGs. For more information visit [sdgfunders.org](http://sdgfunders.org).
- ◆ **Example 6:** The **SDG Indicator Wizard** is a tool on SDGFunders.org that can help organizations determine which Sustainable Development Goal(s) targets and indicators relate to their work, enabling them to use a globally shared framework for monitoring progress, in addition to their own indicators. For more information visit [sdgfunders.org/wizard](http://sdgfunders.org/wizard).
- ◆ **Example 7: Impact Mapper** is a new qualitative data analysis tool that allows civil society organizations to document and track evidence of social change generated by their work. For more information visit [impactmapper.com](http://impactmapper.com).

## "Data Dreams"

To begin the process of setting goals and priorities for philanthropy data in Tanzania the group was encouraged to describe an ideal data system that would address the sector's data challenges and needs. Building on the discussions earlier in the day participants were asked to consider the types of data they would need as well as possible applications and impact of having that data.

The discussion was centered on the following elements:

- ◆ Philanthropy data that is credible, reliable, up-to-date and can be aggregated by sector, themes and demographics.
- ◆ A data collection system that is simple, cost effective, and allows users to enter data in real time.
- ◆ Data is openly available through a platform that is user friendly and accessible.

- ◆ Data can be tailored to suit the needs of different end users and audiences, e.g. machine readable data for expert users and interactive charts and visualizations for a broader audience.

Participants also discussed their “data dreams”, i.e. the **social benefits** that could result from access to and more effective use of quality data:

- ◆ Access to reliable data on philanthropy allows journalists to produce more data driven stories about social issues.
- ◆ The data allows the philanthropy sector to demonstrate its contribution to national development.
- ◆ By making philanthropy data publicly available through an online platform, various stakeholders and decision makers can use the information to advance sustainable development.

*“Access to reliable data on philanthropy allows journalists to produce more data driven stories about social issues.”*

## Goals and Priorities

In order to identify a way forward on developing a data strategy, a set of goals and priorities for the Tanzanian Philanthropy sector were agreed on, based on the needs that received the most votes in the earlier session where participants ranked needs and challenges by priority. The following three priority areas were selected to guide the data strategy going forward:

1. **Capacity Building:** The highest priority was given to building capacity among relevant staff and stakeholders. Capacity building is needed in the areas of data collection, research methodology, data analysis, reporting and presentation, as well as data collection and analysis for Monitoring and Evaluation. A necessary precondition for the capacity building work is to raise awareness among staff of the importance of data to their work.
2. **Data Collection and Research Methodology:** The group expressed a strong desire for quality data about philanthropy in Tanzania, and for the field to dedicate time and resources to data collection and research. There is a need to define joint standards for data collection and to invest in the appropriate training and tools to meet those standards.

### Foundation Center’s Data Strategy & Capacity Building Program

Foundation Center’s Data Strategy and Capacity Building Program involves a series of activities taking place over several months. First, in partnership with key local stakeholders, Foundation Center gathers background information on current data issues, constraints, opportunities, and aspirations of foundations regarding in-country data collection and knowledge management. Then, to build a collective set of goals among local stakeholders regarding data collection and knowledge management, the partners collectively develop an agenda for and facilitate an in country “Data Scoping Meeting” with local philanthropy and other relevant participants.

Data Scoping Meetings allow participants opportunities to:

- ◆ Learn about global data initiatives such as the Global Data Charter, other relevant regional and national data initiatives, and Foundation Center’s role in facilitating data collection and knowledge management.
- ◆ Discuss findings from pre-distributed surveys regarding data needs and provide input regarding issues, opportunities and bottlenecks, such as comparability with National Statistical Office data sets
- ◆ Preview tools that can be used for collecting, displaying and presenting data, and highlight concrete ways in which other philanthropic associations and organizations around the world have successfully developed portals, tools and built capacity.

- ◆ Discuss the components of what a local data strategy would ideally include

Following the Data Scoping Meeting, Foundation Center summarizes and synthesizes the findings and works with local partners to develop an agenda for a Data Capacity Building Training to follow. The Training is designed to address the strategy, capacity, and technical challenges highlighted in the Data Scoping Meeting.

After the Training has been delivered, Foundation Center provides ongoing technical assistance to its local partners to strengthen the country’s philanthropic support organizations and foundations, and continue to implement the longer-term data strategy and capacity building program in country. As appropriate, this may include working with local partners to develop a technical platform to enable local data collection, management and access and creating protocols for training stakeholders to develop and manage their own data processes.

At a broader level, Foundation Center works with its partners to thread the data capacity building and strategy work into other existing initiatives in country and internationally to ensure its long term sustainability, and position philanthropy as a leader in Global and National development issues and opportunities, as well as data and knowledge management processes.

- 3. Documenting and Packaging Data:** The group expressed a need for the field to document the research process, including improved transparency on research methodology and data collection and appropriate packaging of data and information tailored to specific audiences.

While all three priority areas require dedicated effort, they are not mutually exclusive and should not be pursued in isolation. For example, capacity building and awareness raising are necessary preconditions for improving data collection and packaging, and documenting the research process becomes easier as methodologies and standards are refined.

## Closing Remarks and Next Steps

The Data Scoping Meeting served as an opportunity for the philanthropic community in Tanzania to begin jointly developing a strategy for data sharing and management. It marked the continuation of a broader initiative to support the country's philanthropy data agenda and address the need to document the sector's contribution to Tanzania's national development.

Building on the progress made during the meeting, the EAAG, the Foundation for Civil Society and Foundation Center renewed their commitment to supporting the data strategy and capacity building process in Tanzania. The key priorities and principles identified during the Data Scoping Meeting will inform the next steps of the process, including a Philanthropy Data Strategy & Capacity Building Workshop that took place on the 8th December 2016 in Dar Es Salaam.



# Resources

## **Africa Philanthropy Knowledge Base**

Trust Africa & Issue Lab

## **Global Philanthropy Knowledge Centre**

WINGS & Issue Lab

## **Foundation Directory Online**

Foundation Center

## **Discounted Software for NonProfits**

KCDF & TechSoup Kenya

## **Global Philanthropy Data Charter**

WINGS

## **Philanthropy Data System**

AFE Columbia

## **Foundation Maps**

Foundation Center

## **SDGFunders**

SDG Philanthropy Platform

## **National Philanthropy Forums—East Africa**

East Africa Association of Grantmakers (EAAG)

## **WASHfunders**

Foundation Center

## **Early Childhood Development Funding Map for Eas Africa**

Foundation Center

# Appendix A – MEETING AGENDA

## Tanzania Data Strategy and Capacity Building—Data Scoping Meeting

*Strengthening organisations to develop their own long term sustainable in-country data strategy, capacity and tools for more effective development outcomes and grantmaking*

**27th October 2016, Protea Hotel, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania**

Time	Session	
08.00–08.30	Registration	Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) and EAAG Secretariat
08.30–08.45	Introduction	FCS and EAAG
08.45–09.30	Advancing Philanthropy Data in Tanzania <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Opportunities for advancing the data agenda in Tanzania; building on global &amp; regional data processes (e.g., Global Data Charter, SDG PP, Data Forums); and demonstrating the value of relevant, accurate and reliable philanthropy data for foundations and country.</li></ul>	Foundation Center
09.30–10.45	Data and Knowledge Challenges and Needs	Foundation Center
10.45–11.15	Tea Break	
11.15–12.15	Principles for Collaborative Data and Knowledge Management	Foundation Center
12.15–12.45	Leveraging Technologies for Collecting and Sharing Data and Knowledge	Foundation Center
12.45–14.00	Lunch	
14.00–15.00	Setting Local Data and Knowledge Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Way forward</li><li>◆ Establishing a Community of Practice</li></ul>	Foundation Center

## Appendix B – PARTICIPANTS (By Organization)

### **Amref Health Africa**

Dr. Pius Chaya

### **Asante Africa Foundation**

Zelote Loilang'anaki

### **Benjamin Mkapa Foundation**

Caroline Sanga

### **BRAC**

Md Al Amin Sandan

### **EAAG**

Catherine Mwendwa

Antonny Otieno

### **Foundation Center**

Lauren Bradford

Larry McGill

Arif Ekram

### **The Foundation for Civil Society**

Nasim Losai

Karin Rupia

### **Legal Services Facility**

Kees Groenendijk

### **Morogoro Community Foundation**

Mwadhini Myanza

### **Reach for Change**

Redemptha William

### **Tanzania Gender Networking Programme**

(TGNP)

Gloria Schechambo

### **Tanzania Media Fund**

Baraka Daniel

### **Tanzania Private Sector Foundation**

Rehema Mtingwa

### **Women Fund Tanzania (WFT)**

Philomena Modu





## ABOUT TANZANIA PHILANTHROPY FORUM

On September 23rd 2015, the East African Association of Grantmakers (EAAG) in partnership with the Foundation for Civil Society hosted the first Tanzania National Philanthropy Forum (TPF). The objective of the forum was to understand and map the landscape of philanthropy in Tanzania and deliberate and validate pathways towards having an inclusive and active national philanthropy forum. Themed 'Working together: opportunities for strengthening Philanthropy in Tanzania' the forum targeted locally established private philanthropic organizations, and organizations with a local presence such as private foundations, family foundations, community foundations, corporate foundations and faith-based giving among other selected CSO groups. The launch of the TPF marked an opportunity for the philanthropy community in Tanzania to come together and strengthen its voice and influence in national development processes.

The TPF has identified the following as its core objectives:

- ◆ Consolidate and strengthen the voice of philanthropy in national development.
- ◆ Provide a platform for knowledge sharing and join learning for philanthropy organizations, particularly foundations and trusts.
- ◆ Strengthen philanthropy collaboration and innovation at the national level.
- ◆ Increase awareness of the value and contribution of philanthropy to national development in Tanzania by providing reliable philanthropy data.

By targeting corporations, foundations, grantmakers, individuals, NGOs, CSOs, international organizations and other key stakeholders the forum has spearheaded inclusive dialogue and collaboration on philanthropy in Tanzania. The TPF has begun to identify and address the key capacity and data needs of the sector, such as through an online mapping of philanthropy in Tanzania, and continues to play a strategic leadership role in developing a collective approach to philanthropy data management in Tanzania. For more information about TPF or this work, please contact Karin Rupia, Resource Mobilization Executive, Foundation for Civil Society, at [krupia@thefoundation-tz.org](mailto:krupia@thefoundation-tz.org).

## About Foundation Center

In order to strengthen the philanthropic sector to achieve more effective development and grantmaking outcomes, Foundation Center works with partners to understand the global philanthropic landscape and the in-country contexts within which philanthropy operates. We work with partners to understand specific data and knowledge gaps and associated capacity issues, and facilitate the building of long term sustainable local data strategies and capacity to address these issues. We work to provide technical assistance to local philanthropic organisations and associations to develop their own data collection processes and infrastructure and organize information in ways that allow it to be accessed, aggregated, analyzed, compared, and researched. Important partners in this work may include the National Bureau of Statistics, international and local foundations and philanthropists, grantees, and existing data infrastructure networks and processes both global and local, such as the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, Worldwide Initiative for Grantmaker Support (WINGS), and others.

For more information about Foundation Center or this work, please contact Lauren Bradford, director of global partnerships, at [lbr@foundationcenter.org](mailto:lbr@foundationcenter.org).



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Knowledge to build on.

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